

# USE OF CATHODIC PROTECTION OF BURIED AND SUBMERGED METALS IN CORROSION PREVENTION IN ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEMS

## FACILITIES INSTRUCTIONS, STANDARDS, AND TECHNIQUES - Volume 4-5

### 3. Stray current corrosion

3.1. Description.- Stray currents which cause corrosion may originate from direct-current distribution lines, substations, or street railway systems, etc., and flow into a pipe system or other steel structure. Alternating currents very rarely cause corrosion. The corrosion resulting from stray currents (external sources) is similar to that from galvanic cells (which generate their own current) but different remedial measures may be indicated. In the electrolyte and at the metal-electrolyte interfaces, chemical and electrical reactions occur and are the same as those in the galvanic cell; specifically, the corroding metal is again considered to be the anode from which current leaves to flow to the cathode. Soil and water characteristics affect the corrosion rate in the same manner as with galvanic-type corrosion. However, stray current strengths may be much higher than those produced by galvanic cells and, as a consequence, corrosion may be much more rapid. Another difference between galvanic-type currents and stray currents is that the latter are more likely to operate over long distances since the anode and cathode are more likely to be remotely separated from one another. Seeking the path of least resistance, the stray current from a foreign installation may travel along a pipeline causing severe corrosion where it leaves the line. Knowing when stray currents are present becomes highly important when remedial measures are undertaken since a simple sacrificial anode system is likely to be ineffectual in preventing corrosion under such circumstances.

3.2. Detection of stray currents.- Detection of stray currents which may be causing corrosion is somewhat involved and involves technical operations for which field staff are usually not equipped. Their presence may be suspected when large direct-current installations are in the vicinity of the structure experiencing corrosion and especially when very rapid corrosion occurs. The services of a corrosion specialist should then be requested.

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